

**Table 1: Studies Evaluating Dynamic CT Perfusion Imaging in Patients With Suspected Coronary Artery Disease**

Author <sup>REF</sup>	Year	N	Scanner	Comparator	Normal Hyperaemic MBF [ml/100ml/min]	Abnormal Hyperaemic MBF [ml/100ml/min]	MBF Positivity Threshold	Sensitivity %	Specificity %
Bastarrika <sup>1</sup>	2010	10	Siemens DS (Siemens Medical Solutions USA, Inc.; Malvern, PA)	MRI (visual)	122	96	-	86	98
Ho <sup>2</sup>	2010	35	Siemens DS	Single-photon emission computed tomography (SPECT) (visual)	121	57-65	-	83	78
Bamberg <sup>3</sup>	2011	33	Siemens DS	FFR = <0.75	105	73	75	93	87
So <sup>4</sup>	2012	26	GE 64-rows (GE Healthcare; Chicago, IL)	Exercise ECG/SPECT	195-230	188-196	-	-	-
Wang <sup>5</sup>	2012	19	Siemens DS	SPECT	143	90	-	90	81
Weininger <sup>6</sup>	2012	10	Siemens DS	MRI	-	-	-	86	98
Greif <sup>7</sup>	2013	65	Siemens DS	FFR < 0.80	123	75	79	100	44
Huber <sup>8</sup>	2013	32	Philips 256-rows (Royal Philips; Amsterdam, Netherlands)	FFR = <0.75	300	150	164	76	100
Kim <sup>9</sup>	2013	33	Siemens DS	MRI	113	62	-	82	84
Kurata <sup>10</sup>	2013	9	Philips 256-rows	Invasive coronary angiography	284	110-184	184	75	87
Bamberg <sup>11</sup>	2014	38	Siemens DS	MRI	113	72-73	88	78	75
Ebersberger <sup>12</sup>	2014	37	Siemens DS	SPECT	-	-	-	79-86	96
Kikuchi <sup>13</sup>	2014	32	Toshiba 320-row (Toshiba; Minato, Tokyo, Japan)	PET	-	-	-	86	92
Kono <sup>14</sup>	2014	42	Siemens DS	FFR < 0.80	103	76	98	89	49
Rossi <sup>15</sup>	2014	80	Siemens DS	Invasive coronary angiography/FFR = <0.75	109	62	78	88	90
Ho <sup>16</sup>	2015	35	Siemens DS	-	135	82	-	-	-
Tanabe <sup>17</sup>	2016	53	Philips 256-rows	SPECT/MRI	152	76-119	123-125	80-82	86-87
Coenen <sup>18</sup>	2017	74	Siemens DS	FFR < 0.80	108	79	91	73	68
Marini <sup>19</sup> *	2017	35	Siemens DS	SPECT	-	-	-	-	-
Meinel <sup>20</sup> **	2017		Siemens DS	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rossi <sup>21</sup>	2017	115	Siemens DS	Invasive coronary angiography/FFR < 0.80	161	92	106	75	88
Lubbers <sup>22</sup> ***	2018	268	Siemens DS	Exercise ECG	-	-	-	-	-

\* Marini et al. reported agreement of 80% between CT-derived and SPECT-derived coronary flow reserve.

\*\* Meinel et al. reported 1.4-, 3.4-, and 4.8-fold increase in the risk of acute cardiovascular events among patients with perfusion defects in 1, 2, and 3 territories, respectively. Perfusion defects were qualitatively assessed.

\*\*\* Lubbers et al. reported that the proportion of invasive angiograms with an indication to revascularization was higher in the CT arm (88%) than in the comparator arm (50%). Perfusion defects were qualitatively assessed. The study by Lubbers et al. was a randomized controlled study. All other studies were observational.